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ABSTRACT

The ways single mothers and their adolescent children attempt to influence each other as compared with the patterns observed in two-parent families were studied in order to add to the conceptual understanding of the similarities and differences between single- and two-parent families. Verbal interaction of 60 parent-adolescent dyads was observed. Dyads were 20 single mother-, 20 married mother-, and 20 married father-adolescent dyads, with equal numbers of sons and daughters within each group. Using a revealed differences task, each dyad met to discuss five issues on which they had disagreed. All issues dealt with the extent to which adolescents could make decisions without the participation of their parents. Single mothers and their daughters engaged in more persuasion and more coercion than did the other parent-adolescent groups. Single mothers won less often than did married mothers and fathers, and single mothers relied less on intrafamilial power than did married parents. Married mothers talked more with sons and married fathers talked more with daughters, but no differences were obtained for single mothers with their sons and daughters. The data suggest that successful single parents accommodate to the absence of one parent by interpersonally neutering themselves to their children--a finding relevant in light of the importance of cross-sex identification in normal development of adolescents. (Author/PJC)

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Social Bases of Power in Single- and Two-Parent Families

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By tradition, psychologists and sociologists in Western Society have defined the "normal" family as being a nuclear family, i. e., the immediate group of father, mother, and children living together (Skolnick, 1973). Within this tradition, researchers and theorists have described the processes of socialization and role identification as requiring two parents, and have posited that any deviation from a two-parent team will result in disturbances in the children (Neubauer, 1960; Wylie & Delgado, 1959). Writers routinely use loaded terms such as "broken home" and "lack of appropriate role models" when describing children's lives in the single-parent family and propose interventions that are designed to replace missing parts as if all the difficulties these children experience were related causally to the structure of the single-parent family. At the same time that single-parent children are defined as high risks for social and emotional disturbances, the woman, who is typically the remaining parent, has been described as necessarily unable to handle the tasks typically performed by a husband either within or outside the family domain (Decter, 1972; Vilar, 1972). Some writers (cf. Schlesinger, 1969) believe this view of the single-mother family as a deviant family form is perhaps more a reflection of society's attitudes toward the single-parent family than an outgrowth of scientific findings. For example, social scientists, with a few exceptions (e. g., Shaw & McKay, 1932), have identified the single-parent family as the bedpartner of juvenile delinquency (Glueck & Glueck, 1968; Monahan, 1957; Weeks & Smith, 1939). In an article on the "broken home" and juvenile delinquency, Wilkinson (1974) finds that the issue of the relationship between delinquency and the single-parent family has enjoyed alternate

periods of popularity and dismissal, but that since the 1930s the single-parent home has regularly appeared in the literature as a significant variable in delinquency.

Some writers in the single-parent literature (Blechman & Manning, 1976; Sprey, 1967) are critical of single-parent delinquency publications on several grounds. First, many writers make causal inferences based on correlational data. Second, researchers examine disturbed single-parent families and generalize those data to discussions of non-disturbed single-parent families, and third, writers imply (by omitting data on two-parent families) that the single-parent family structure produces more deviant children than do two-parent families (Blechman & Manning, 1976).

These deficits in the literature point to the need for a comparison of non-disturbed single- and two-parent families in order to provide a basis for ultimately comparing types of disturbance across family structures and for identifying the importance of family structure as a causal variable. Apart from the failure of address the question of the role of family structure on social and psychological deviance, the existing literature also lacks research on the relative utility of various treatment strategies with single-parent families and non-correlational basic research on the single-parent family out of which treatment programs can ultimately be derived. As a result, even current treatment programs derive primarily out of theories of family and human development rather than empirical evidence as to how single-parent families differ from two-parent families or how disturbed single-parent families differ from non-disturbed single-parent families.

The principal goal of the present research was to examine successful single-mother families for the purpose of providing a basis of comparison with two-parent families. It was felt that a study of the ways single mother and their adolescent children attempt to influence each other as compared with the patterns observed in two-parent families would add to the conceptual understanding of the similarities and differences between single- and two-parent families.

Because the interaction of family members across family structures was of primary interest, the dimension of influence styles was selected as an important dependent variable. Social influence or power has been recognized as an important concept in understanding a number of social phenomena including interaction in ad hoc groups as well as in families. Within the family context, power or influence processes are seen as having special relevance. Specifically, one of the major functions of a family system is the transmission of social values and attitudes. Parents' abilities and methods by which they influence and guide the behavior of their children have been shown to be related to behavioral characteristics of children (Baumrind, 1971). In addition, writers in the family systems literature (French, 1977) posit that a test of a family's adaptive functioning is how the family members respond under conditions of disequilibrium. Such conditions exist when there are disagreements or challenges either to the family's existing modes of functioning or when individual members disagree as to the nature of their joint relationship rules. It may be asserted, then, that it is at those times when family members employ their power strategies, and thus an examination of those strategies would be a useful means by which levels

of functioning could be studied. For the single-mother family structure specifically, there are independent merits for the study of influence styles. Single mothers have been described as having less control over their children than do married mothers and as relying on control strategies that may be conducive to the development of behavior problems in children, and some empirical support for this view does exist (Hetherington, Cox & Cox, 1975).

There is wide agreement that power is a useful concept in the study of families (cf. Olson & Cromwell, 1975), and an equally wide range of definitions and conceptualizations of power or influence. In most cases, however, the particular definition used is determined by the dependent variables selected. The general definition of power used here is one described by Olson and Cromwell (1975), who defined power as "the ability (potential or actual) of an individual(s) to change the behavior of other members of a social system" (p. 5). The specific categorization strategy selected was the social bases of power system developed first by French and Raven (1959) and subsequently elaborated by Raven (1965). The six bases of power included in this system are Information, Referent, Expert, Legitimate, Reward, and Coercion (Raven, Center & Rodriques, 1975). In the present research the additional category of Command was added for the sake of coding clarity.

These social bases of power have served as the coding basis for studying family interaction in previous research. Alkire, Goldstein, Rodnick and Judd (1971) and Alkire (1967) have used content coding systems based on this conceptualization of power in order to identify power bases used by parents of disturbed adolescents and preadolescents.

In their research, families were placed in situations in which channels of communication and type of interaction were narrowly controlled by the experimenters. The power bases content coding system was shown to differentiate parent-child interaction among families with disturbed versus nondistrubed children (Alkire, 1967) as well as among families with different types of disturbed adolescents (Alkire, et. al., 1971). The coding system used in the present study was adapted from the system developed by the Alkire-Goldstein group. Modifications of the Alkire-Goldstein system were made in order to clarify definitions of power categories and to make the categories more intuitively consistent with Raven's recent conceptualizations of the power bases.

The primary focus of the present research was to compare parent-adolescent interaction in normal single-parent and two-parent families. The aspect of family interaction of particular interest here was the ways parents and adolescents attempt to influence each other. In light of this goal, several hypotheses were advanced which were derived from existing theory and research in the social influence, single-parent family, and sex differences literatures.

The hypotheses tested were:

1) There will be a difference in the distribution (frequencies) of bases of power used by single and married parents.

2) The parent-adolescent use pattern of bases of power (that is, the relationship between bases used by each dyad member) will vary as a function of parent type and sex of adolescent.

3) Single parents, as compared to married parents, will rely on control agents other than themselves when attempting to exert control over the behavior or attitudes of their adolescent children.

4) The parent-adolescent use pattern of sources of power (that is, the relationship between sources used by each dyad member) will vary as a function of parent type and sex of adolescent.

5) Single-parent families will be more efficient than either married mothers or fathers when only one married parent is interacting with an adolescent child.

6) Single-parent adolescents (particularly females) will win more often than their mothers as compared with adolescents with married parents.

Methods

Subjects

Subjects were 20 single mother-, 20 married mother-, and 20 married father-adolescent dyads. There was an equal number (10) of male and female adolescents in each of the three family groups (Table 1). All married parents were in their first marriages and single mother had all been divorced at least two years from the time of the study (average = six years). The adolescents ranged in age from their 14th to their 17th birthdays.

Subjects were selected on a number of dimensions to increase equivalency of groups: none of the participating family members were currently involved in any form of psychotherapy (nor were there histories of psychiatric involvements); adolescents were all grade appropriate and had no histories of school or juvenile court difficulties; and all parents were economically self-sufficient. Subjects were also compared in terms of several control variables. These variables were socio-economic status, religious preference, birth order of adolescents, number of children, and age of adolescents. No differences were found across groups on any of these dimensions. Finally, family members were compared in terms of

individual scores on a Traditional Family Ideology Scale (Levinson & Huffman, 1965). No differences were found among adolescents, but a difference was found among parents. Fathers scored significantly higher (higher scores reflecting greater authoritarianism) than did single or married mothers.

Procedure

Dyad members were administered a questionnaire consisting of 24 items dealing with the extent to which adolescents could make decisions without the participation of their parents. All issue items referred to possible overt behavior on the part of the adolescent as opposed to simply values or attitudes (e. g., hitchhiking, smoking, dating, use of earned money, selection of clothing). Using a revealed differences procedure (Strodbeck, 1958), subjects were instructed to discuss five issues from the questionnaire on which they had disagreed. Family members were instructed to argue the merits of their respective positions on each issue. Each dyad was given a maximum of six minutes to discuss each of the five issues.

Results

Parent-adolescent interactions were audio taped, transcribed, broken into acts (Mishler & Waxler, 1968), and content coded. Average interrater reliability for unitizing was .85 (range of .78-1.00). Units were then content coded for power bases and power sources act by act. Power bases were Information, Referent, Expert, Legitimate, Reward, Coercion, and Command. Power sources were Sender, Receiver, Intra-familial, and Extrafamilial. Coding was done using two independent raters and a third consensus rater. The two original raters agreed on the average of 72% of the units across all categories. When the third

rater was added, 95% of the source units and 92% of the basis units could be used in data analyses. As a further test of reliability, 12 transcripts were selected at random and a percent effective agreement was calculated for each source and each bases. Percentages obtained from these checks varied from between 70 and 100% with a mean of 81%.

Preliminary Tests

While each dyad discussed only five issues on which the members had disagreed, the total number of disagreements was tabulated and subjected to a Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent fixed-effects analysis of variance. No main effects or interaction effects were found to be significant (Tables 2 and 3).

Data were also analyzed to obtain the proportion of persuasion units relative to total interaction units. One-way analyses of variance were performed on the relative proportions of persuasion interaction across the three Parent Type groups. Separate analyses were done on parents of sons, parents of daughters, the sons, and the daughters. Of these four analyses, only the proportion of persuasion used by daughters was significant ($F = 3.51$, $df = 2,27$, $p < .05$) (Tables 4 and 5). This effect was accounted for by the fact that daughters of single-parent mothers used a higher proportion of persuasion than did daughters of either married mothers or married fathers. Fisher's Least Significant Differences test revealed that the proportion of persuasion used by daughters of single-parent mothers differed from each of the two two-parent groups ($p < .05$), but the two-parent groups did not differ from each other.

Hypotheses

Bases of power. The first hypothesis related to bases of power

was:

> There will be a difference in the distribution (frequencies of occurrence) of bases of power used by single and married parents.

The frequency of occurrence of each basis of power for all parents within each Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent cell was obtained (Table 6). To test the first hypothesis, data were subjected to a 3 X 2 multivariate analysis of variance on the seven bases of power . In addition, univariate analyses were performed on each basis separately. On neither the multivariate analyses nor the univariate analyses were any effects significant (Table 7).

Though not a focus of formal hypotheses, adolescents' basis data were subjected to the same analyses. Again, no significant multivariate effects were found, but one univariate test approached significance. The effects of parent type on adolescents' use of coercion approached significance ($F = 2.71$, $df = 2,54$, $p = .08$), as did the interaction of parent type and sex of adolescent ($F = 2.78$, $df = 2,54$, $p = .07$). These differences were accounted for by the fact adolescent males and females use less coercion with their married fathers while adolescent females use more coercion with their single mothers. This relationship is illustrated in Figure 1.

The second hypothesis relating to bases of power (H_2) concerned the relationship between bases used by each dyad member and was stated as follows:

> The parent-adolescent use pattern of bases of power will vary as a function of parent type and sex of adolescent.

To test this hypothesis, the seven bases of power for parents and adolescents were subjected to a multivariate analysis with Parent

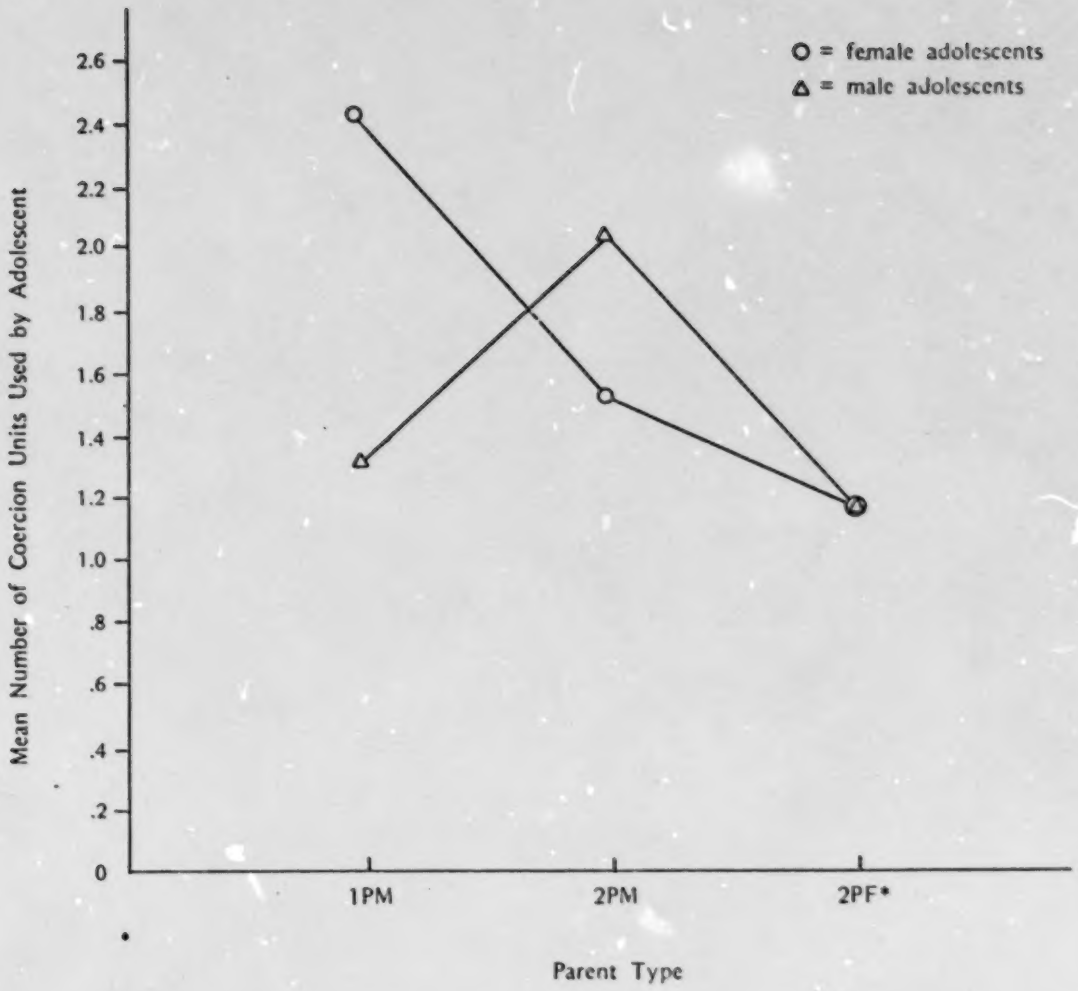

Fig. 1 Adolescents' use of coercion (parent type X sex of adolescent).

* - 1PM = one-parent mothers
2PM = two-parent mothers
2PF = two-parent fathers

Type and Sex of Adolescent treated as non-repeated measures and Role (parent versus adolescent) treated as a repeated measure (Table 8). The multivariate analysis revealed that a significant factor for Role was present across the seven bases ($F = 7.34$, $df = 4,51$, $p < .001$). This significant effect seemed to be due to the differences in over-all talk time. That is, parents talked more than their children and this seemed most likely to be the common factor across the power bases.

With respect to univariate effects, the effect of parent type on coercion approached significance ($F = 2.71$, $df = 2,54$, $p < .07$). This finding is due to the fact that adolescent males and females use less coercion with their married fathers while adolescent females use more coercion with their single mothers (Table 9).

There were significant main effects of Role of referent, expert, reward, and command power bases. The frequencies of each of these power types was higher for parents than for adolescents.

The Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent interaction on expert power also approached significance ($F = 2.69$, $df = 2,54$, $p < .07$). As illustrated in figure 2, when married mothers and their sons are interacting they jointly use more expert power relative to married mothers and their daughters.

Another effect which approached significance was a Role X Sex of Adolescent interaction on expert power ($F = 2.77$, $df = 1,54$, $p < .10$). Figure 3 shows that, over-all, parents of male adolescents use more expert power than do parents of female adolescents.

Sources of power. The third hypothesis tested was:

> Single parents, as compared to married parents, will rely on control agents other than themselves when attempting to exert control over the behavior or attitudes of their adolescent children.

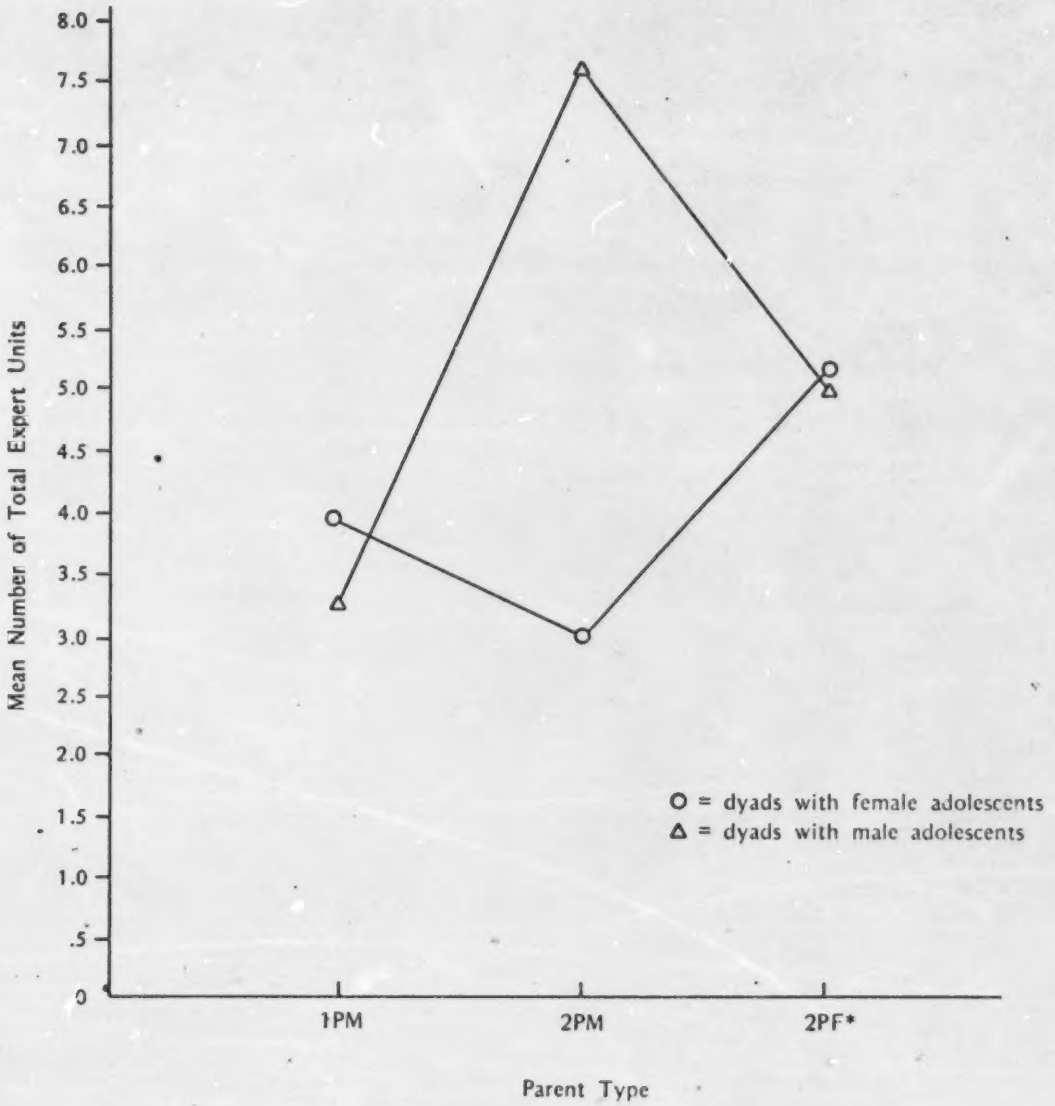

Fig. 2 Total use of expert power by each dyad group.

* – 1PM = one – parent mothers
2PM = two – parent mothers
2PF = two – parent fathers

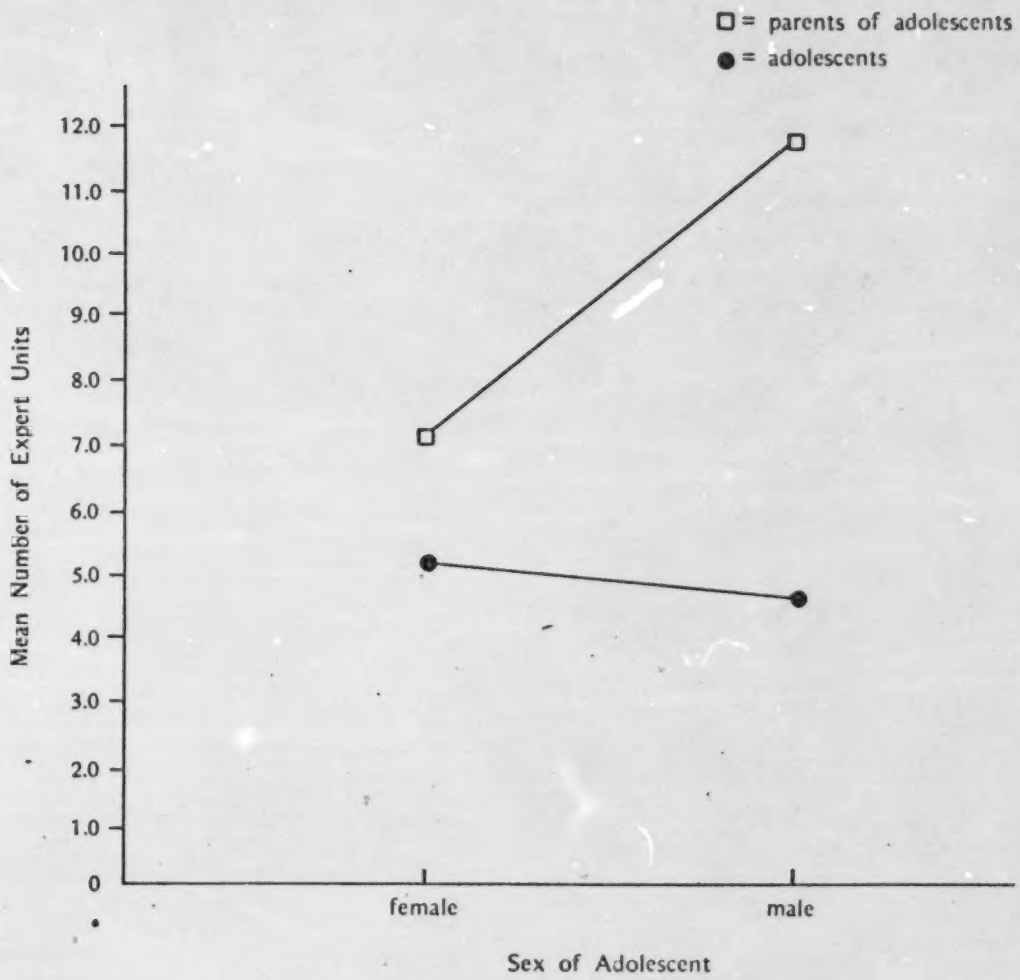

Fig. 3 Use of expert power by parents and by adolescents.

As with hypothesis one, the frequency of occurrence of each source of power within each Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent cell was obtained (Table 10) and subjected to a 3 X 2 multivariate analysis of variance on the four sources of power (sender, receiver, intrafamilial, extrafamilial). Corresponding univariate tests were also conducted for each source. While the multivariate analysis revealed no significant differences, the analysis of the univariate dimension of intrafamilial source revealed a significant main effect of source type ($F = 4.69$, $df = 2,54$, $p = .01$). This effect is accounted for by the finding that single mothers rely less on intrafamilial power sources than do either married mothers or married fathers ($p < .05$ using Fisher's Least Significant Differences test). The two two-parent groups did not differ from each other (Table 11).

As with the basis data, though not specifically hypothesized, adolescents' source data were also subjected to the same analyses as parents' source data. No significant multivariate or univariate effects were found.

The second hypothesis (H_4) relating to sources of power concerned the relationship between sources used by each dyad member and was stated as follows:

> The parent-adolescent use pattern of sources of power will vary as a function of parent type and sex of adolescent.

To test this hypothesis, a multivariate analysis of variance was performed on the four power sources for parents and adolescents with Parent Type and Sex of Adolescent treated as non-repeated measures and Role (parent versus adolescent) treated as a repeated measure. The multivariate analysis revealed that a significant factor for Role was

present across the four sources of power ($F = 7.01$, $df = 4,51$, $p < .001$). This significant effect seemed to be due to the differences in over-all talk time. That is, parents talked more than their children, and this seemed to be the common factor for all four sources (Table 12).

In addition, no univariate main effects were found for either Parent Type or Sex of Adolescent. Two main effects for Role were found, however. The first such effect was for the sender source ($F = 5.29$, $df = 1, 54$, $p < .025$), and the second was for the intrafamilial source ($F = 25.16$, $df = 1,54$, $p < .001$). Parents used significantly more sender sources (i. e., themselves) and intrafamilial sources (i. e., other immediate family members) than did their adolescent children (Table 13).

Efficiency. The fifth hypothesis of interest was stated as follows:

> Single-parent families will be more efficient than either married mothers or fathers when only one parent is present.

Efficiency was examined using two different but related measures. The first was Time to decision. This was the amount of time between the experimenter's signal for the family to begin and the signal from the family that it had reached a joint agreement. The maximum amount of time allowed for each of the five issues was six minutes. The measure Time to decision was the total time used jointly by both family members across all five issues. The second measure was number of Units. This measure was the total number of content units. The two efficiency measures were correlated (Pearson $R = .717$).

Time to decision was analyzed using a two-way fixed-effects analysis

of variance, factors being Parent Type and Sex of Adolescent. While there were no significant main effects, there was a significant two-way interaction ($F = 5.68$, $df = 2,54$, $p < .004$). As is presented in figure 4, this interaction was accounted for by the fact that of all groups there was the least talk time between two-parent fathers and their sons and the most talk time between two-parent mothers and their sons. All other means were very similar (Tables 14 and 15).

Units were subjected to a three-way analysis of variance with Parent Type and Sex of Adolescent being treated as non-repeated measures and dyad member (parent or adolescent) being treated as a repeated measure. Results showed a main effect of dyad member ($F = 17.40$, $df = 1,54$, $p < .001$) with parents talking significantly more than their adolescent children. In addition, figure 5 shows a Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent interaction which approached significance ($F = 2.21$, $df = 2,54$, $p \leq .15$). These results were consistent with those found using the Time measure only the effect did not appear to be as powerful (Tables 16 and 17).

Winners. The hypothesis tested was:

> • Single-parent adolescents (particularly females) will win more often than their mothers as compared with adolescents with married parents.

All interaction sequences were rated independently by three raters as to whether the parent or adolescent won or if there was a draw. Agreement between the first two raters on this measure was 63% (33% would be expected by chance). On those issues in which the two initial raters disagreed, the judgement of the third rater was then compared with the original ratings and a final rating was assigned that issue. Using

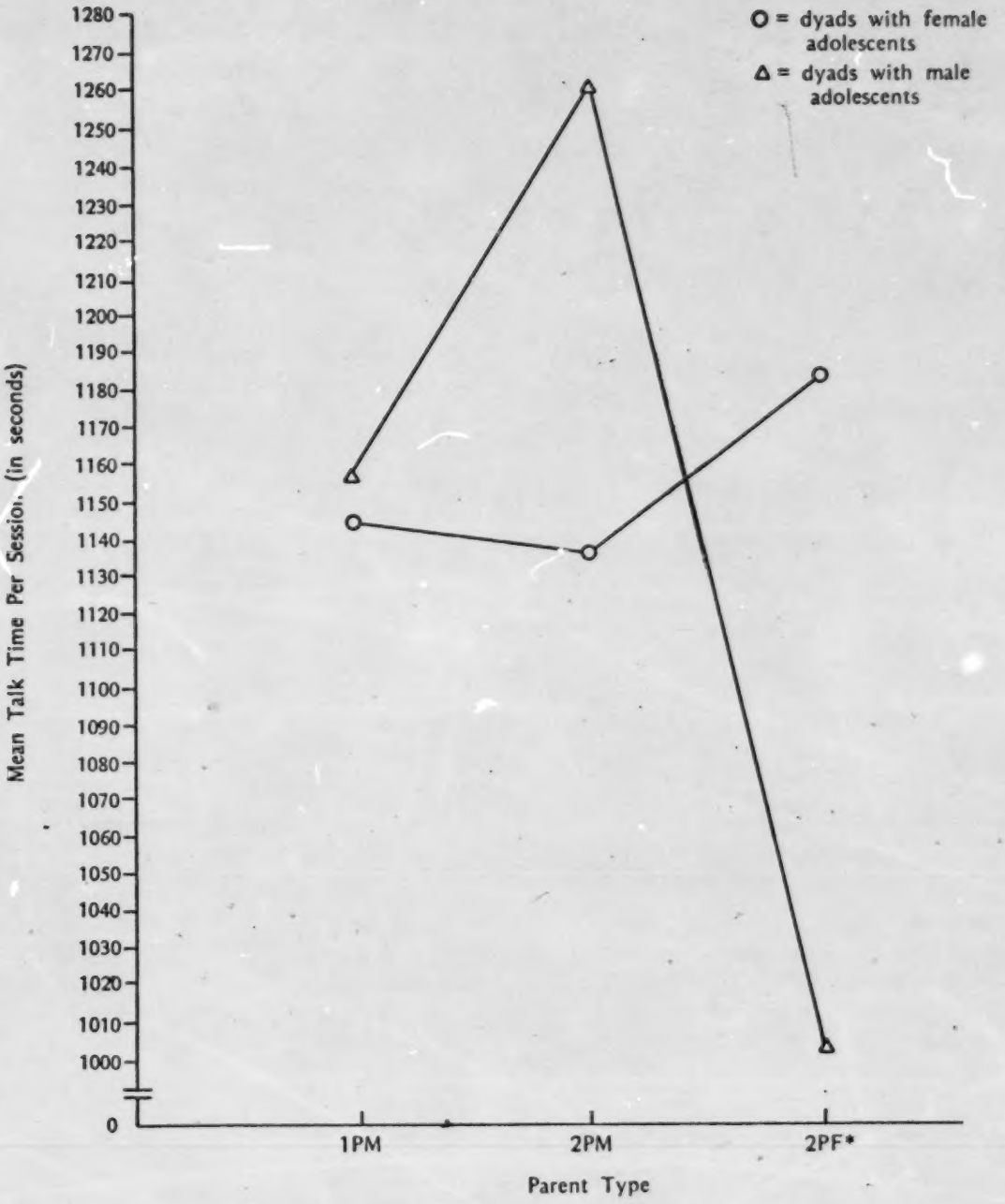

Fig. 4 Amount of time to decision for dyads with female adolescents and dyads with male adolescents.

* - 1PM = one- parent mothers
2PM = two - parent mothers
3PF = two - parent fathers

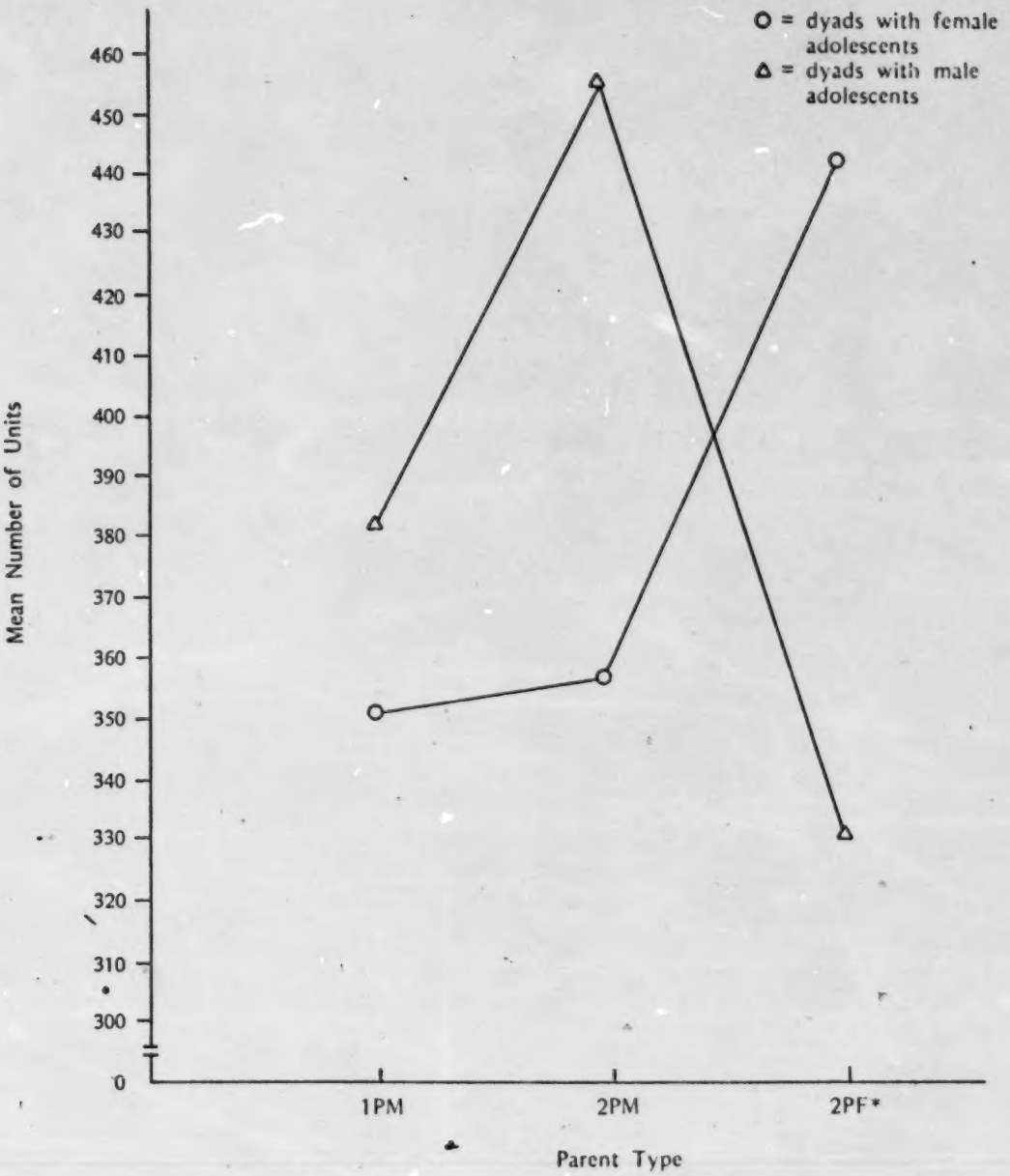

Fig. 5 Number of units to decision for dyads with female adolescents and dyads with male adolescents.

* - 1PM = one-parent mothers
2PM = two-parent mothers
2PF = two-parent fathers

this method, 94% of the data were useable (compared to 26% by chance). A 3 X 2 X 3 fixed-effects analysis of variance was performed using number of wins for parents as the dependent measure and revealed a significant main effect for Parent Type ($F = 3.26$, $df = 2,54$, p .05). This effect was due to the fact that single mother won significantly less often than did married parents ($F = 3.80$, $df = 2,54$, p .05 using Scheffe's method)(Tables 18 and 19).

Discussion

Power in the Single-Parent Family

A number of findings from this study indicate that single mothers do not have the power that married parents have. The first finding is that adolescent daughters in single-mother families engage in a higher proportion of persuasion than do daughters in two-parent families. Second, daughters use more coercion when interacting with their single mothers; and, finally, it was found that single mothers of both daughters and sons win less often than married mothers and fathers.

These results can be regarded as consistent with much of the existing literature on the single mother. There is the strong implication in this literature that single mother families experience greater rates of delinquency because the mothers are weak control agents. The findings that single mothers are the targets of relatively more persuasion attempts as well as more coercion from their daughters and that they win less often with both sons and daughters indicate that they may have a somewhat weaker power position. These results are congruent with those described by Hetherington, Cox and Cox (1975). In addition, the results of the present study suggest that single mothers experience more than simply a change in the quantity of demands from their adolescent children. In the case of daughters with single mothers, there was also a difference

in the character of the daughters' demands. They relied more heavily on coercion in their persuasion attempts. Thus the present research not only offers support for the picture of the single mother as immersed in parenting demands but also adds the finding that single mothers are targets of a type of demand that might add to their subjective experience of stress.

Interaction Patterns Within the Family

As described earlier, two variables were used as measures of efficiency, Time and Units. The findings were, first, that fathers and their sons reached agreements more quickly than did any of the other five parent-adolescent groups; second, that married mothers and their sons were the slowest to reach agreements, and third, that parents in general did most of the talking.

Originally it was believed that the amount of time parents and adolescents talked would provide a good estimate of problem solving efficiency across the three parent groups. However, an impression formed during the collection of the data was that the time spent discussing the issues was more accurately a reflection of general relationship quality. It could be argued that a structural measure such as talk time should more appropriately be viewed as a reflection of relationship health, e. g., healthy family members talk more. However, all families in this study fulfilled the criteria for "successful." Thus it seems that the contact patterns seen in all the families is more indicative of preference or ongoing interaction than it is a direct or indirect reflection of family dysfunction. In the particular case of the single-mother families, the data can be seen

as examples of ongoing interaction patterns of healthy family members adapting to a particular family structure.

Given the use of Time and Units as reflective of interaction patterns, several implications emerge. As can be seen in figures 4 and 5, married fathers and married mothers interact more with their opposite sexed children and proportionately less with their same sexed children. At the same time, single mothers interact more similarly with both their male and female children (talking only slightly more with male children). Thus these data indicate that married parents and their adolescent children experience relationships which seem to vary as a function of the child's sex, with opposite sexes having the more active relationships. In contrast, relationships between single mothers and their adolescent children do not vary in this way as a function of the child's sex. The differential treatment of children by parents and vice versa may not be a luxury the single-parent family can afford. Specifically, single mothers are called upon to fill a variety of roles, including being the only parent to children of either or both sexes. Being able to establish a closer relationship with a child of one sex while the other parent is doing the equivalent with other children is not part of the reality of most single-parent homes. In the absence of a parenting partner, single parents could be expected to react by trying to divide themselves equally across all their children even though such treatment of adolescent children may not be appropriate. Regardless, the result is that single parents, in assuming the responsibilities of day to day parenting of children, may be interpersonally neutering themselves to their children in an attempt to accomodate to the lack of a female or male adult.

Even more interesting, however, is the implication that arises when the bases data and talk time data are viewed together. If, in fact, normal daughters in two-parent families are more frequently engaged in parent contacts with their fathers, one would predict greater adjustment difficulties for those daughters in the event of a divorce. Such a prediction is, in part, born out in the findings of this research. Daughters of single mothers are the more intense (by way of frequency of attempts) and more coercive persuaders than are daughters with married mothers, sons with single mothers or sons with either married parent. These findings are consistent with and extend earlier findings that father loss has different implications for males and females as well as for different ages of the child (Heilbrun, 1964; Lynn, 1959; Sopchak, 1952; and Weiner, 1970).

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Table 1

Research Design and Sample Size

	One-parent mothers	Two-parent mothers	Two-parent fathers
female adolescents	n=10	n=10	n=10
male adolescents	n=10	n=10	n=10

N = 60 parent/adolescent dyads

Table 2

Mean Number of Disagreements on

Opinion Questionnaire I

	1PM	2PM	2PF*
Daughters	8.1	8.3	8.6
Sons	9.1	7.6	8.4

*1PM = one-parent mothers
2PM = two-parent mothers
2PF = two-parent fathers

Table 3

Analysis of Variance Source Table for Disagreements on Opinion Questionnaire I

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Sex of Adolescent	5	1	5	1.02	N.S.
Parent Type	0	2	0	<1.0	N.S.
Sex of Adol. X Parent Type	8	2	4	<1.0	N.S.
Within Subjects	263	54	4.9		
Total	276	59			

Table 4

Mean Proportion of Persuasion Units

Across Five Issues

Parents of Daughters

1PM	2PM	2PF*
.398	.407	.344

Parents of Sons

1PM	2PM	2PF
.366	.379	.370

Daughters

1PM	2PM	2PF
.546	.416	.405

Sons

1PM	2PM	2PF
.458	.411	.457

*1PM = one-parent mothers
2PM = two-parent mothers
2PF = two-parent fathers

Table 5

Analysis of Variance Source Tables for Proportion of Persuasion Interaction

Parents of Daughters

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Between	232	2	116	<1.0	N.S.
Within	3388	27	125		
Total	3620	29			

Parents of Sons

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Between	9	2	4.5	<1.0	N.S.
Within	2953	27	109.4		
Total	2962	29			

Table 5 (con't)

Daughters

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Between	1221	2	610.5	3.51	<.05
Within	4689	27	174		
Total	5910	29			

Sons

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Between	144	2	72	<1.0	N.S.
Within	2841	27	105		
Total	2985	29			

Table 6

Mean Number of Units Per Issue:

Bases of Power

	One-Parent Mothers		Two-Parent Mothers		Two-Parent Fathers	
Females	Parent	Adolescent	Parent	Adolescent	Parent	Adolescent
Information	54.6	58.7	53.1	48.6	60.0	58.7
Referent	3.9	3.7	5.6	3.5	4.3	3.9
Expert	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.3	3.1	2.1
Legitimate	10.0	14.0	11.1	10.3	12.3	13.0
Reward	.9	1.0	1.0	1.0	.7	1.0
Coercion	.2	2.4	.4	1.5	.2	1.1
Command	1.7	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	2.9
Males						
Information	50.6	57.1	58.4	62.8	49.2	38.0
Referent	4.7	2.7	6.8	2.3	3.3	2.8
Expert	2.2	1.2	5.4	2.2	3.9	1.2
Legitimate	10.6	12.4	13.4	13.1	11.1	10.4
Reward	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.0	1.0	1.1
Coercion	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0
Command	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0

Table 7

Multivariate Analysis Summary Table

Bases of Power

Bases by Parent

Source	df	F	p
Parent Type	14/96	.635	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	7/48	.876	N.S.
Sex X Parent	14/96	.662	N.S.

Bases by Adolescent

Source	df	F	p
Parent Type	14/96	1.341	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	7/48	.772	N.S.
Sex X Parent	14/96	1.004	N.S.

Table 8

Multivariate Analysis Summary Table

Bases of Power

Bases by Parent-Adolescent
(for bases Information, Referent, Expert, and Legitimate)

Between			
Parent Type	8/102	.381	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	4/51	.678	N.S.
Parent X Sex	8/102	.901	N.S.
Within			
Role	4/51	7.342	.001
Role X Parent	8/102	.738	N.S.
Role X Sex	4/51	.702	N.S.
Role X Parent X Sex	8/102	.473	N.S.

(for bases Reward, Coercion, and Command)

Between			
Parent Type	6/104	1.039	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	3/52	1.028	N.S.
Parent X Sex	6/104	.959	N.S.
Within			
Role	3/52	10.232	.001
Role X Parent	6/104	.568	N.S.
Role X Sex	3/52	.695	N.S.
Role X Parent X Sex	6/104	1.088	N.S.

Table 9

Significant Univariate Effect Source Table

Bases of Power

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Between					
Parent Type Coercion	5.12	2/54	2.56	2.71	.07
Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent Expert	44.15	2/54	22.08	2.69	.07
Within					
Role Referent	205.41	1/54	205.41	10.75	.002
Expert	182.53	1/54	182.53	28.63	.001
Reward	26.13	1/54	26.13	25.94	.001
Command	17.63	1/54	17.63	7.46	.008
Role X Sex of Adolescent Expert	17.63	1/54	17.63	2.77	.102

Table 10

Mean Number of Units

Sources of Power

	One-Parent Mothers		Two-Parent Mothers		Two-Parent Fathers	
Females	Parent	Adolescent	Parent	Adolescent	Parent	Adolescent
Sender	77.2	74.9	75.5	60.6	80.9	70.9
Receiver	2.5	1.6	2.5	2.0	2.2	2.2
Intrafamilial	1.9	1.9	4.8	1.6	6.9	2.5
Extrafamilial	5.5	4.2	2.4	3.8	4.2	4.3
Males						
Sender	73.2	68.8	81.8	71.5	68.9	47.4
Receiver	2.8	2.7	2.1	3.2	2.6	1.9
Intrafamilial	4.1	1.1	7.4	1.4	4.6	1.2
Extrafamilial	3.3	3.7	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6

Table 11

Multivariate Analysis Summary Table

Sources of Power

Sources by Parent

Source	df	F	p
Parent Type	8/102	1.484	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	4/51	.458	N.S.
Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent	8/102	.365	N.S.

Sources by Adolescent

Parent Type	8/102	.611	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	4/51	.407	N.S.
Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent	8/102	.380	N.S.

Table 12

Multivariate Analysis Summary Table

Sources of Power

Sources by Parent-Adolescent

Source	df	F	p
Between			
Parent Type	8/102	.617	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	4/51	.570	N.S.
Parent Type X Sex of Adolescent	8/102	.918	N.S.
Within			
Role	4/51	7.006	.001
Role X Parent	8/102	.824	N.S.
Role X Sex of Adolescent	4/51	.426	N.S.
Role X Parent X Sex of Adolescent	8/102	.632	N.S.

Table 13

Significant Univariate Effects Source Table

Sources of Power

Source	SS	DF	MS	F	p
Between					
Parent Type					
Intrafamilial	.002	2/54	.001	4.699	.013
Within					
Role					
Sender	3663.08	1/54	3663.08	5.29	.025
Intrafamilial	336.68	1/54	336.68	25.16	.001

Table 14

Mean Talk Time for Parent-Adolescent Dyads

Time to Decision

	One-Parent Mothers	Two-Parent Mothers	Two-Parent Fathers
Females	114.4	113.6	118.5
Males	115.9	127.2	100.5

Table 15

Analysis of Variance Source Table

Time to Decision

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Parent Type	6556.460	2	3278.230	.361	N.S.
Sex of Adolescent	994.580	1	994.580	.110	N.S.
Parent X Sex	103099.102	2	51549.551	5.683	.004

Table 16

Mean Number of Units for Parent-Adolescent Dyads

Units to Decision

	One-Parent Mothers	Two-Parent Mothers	Two-Parent Fathers
Females	349.9	355.0	439.8
Males	380.6	452.4	329.1

Table 17

Analysis of Variance Source Table

Units to Decision

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Between					
Parent Type	7392	2	3696	<1.0	.001
Sex of Adolescent	252	1	252	<1.0	N.S.
Parent X Sex	56457	2	28229	2.21	≅.15
Within					
Member of Dyad	33801	1	33801	17.4	<.001
Member X Daughters	2413	2	1207	<1.0	N.S.
Member X Sons	770	1	770	<1.0	N.S.
Member X Daughters X Sons	1332	2	666	<1.0	N.S.

Table 18

Mean Number of Wins for Parents

	One-Parent Mothers	Two-Parent Mothers	Two-Parent Fathers
Females	1.6	2.3	2.3
Males	1.3	2.4	2.1

Table 19

Analysis of Variance Source Table

Wins for Parents

Source	SS	df	MS	F	p
Parent Type	9.4	2	4.7	3.26	.05
Sex of Adolescent	.2	1	.2	1.00	N.S.
Parent X Sex of Adolescent	.4	2	.2	1.00	
Within	78.4	54	1.44		
Total	88.0	59			